



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—February 25, 1910.
UNION LABOR AND ASIATIC IMMIGRATION.
THE EIGHT-HOUR EXTENSION BILL.
PRESSMEN'S AND ASSISTANTS' HOME.
RULING WILL AFFECT LABOR PRESS.
THE NEED OF LIGHT AND AIR.

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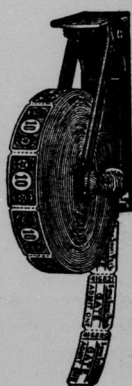
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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. IX.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1910.

No. 2

THE EIGHT-HOUR EXTENSION BILL.

Among the iron trades unions working hard to have congress adopt legislation requiring that all work performed for the government shall be done under the eight-hour system, the San Francisco Lodge (No. 68) of Machinists is doing excellent service. Its press committee has issued the following statement:

"In connection with the federal eight-hour bill now before congress, we desire to say:

"The establishment of a universal eight-hour workday has long been the aim and desire of the working people generally, and it is conceded by all fair, broad-minded employers to be just in principle, and, everything considered, economical in practice. The government has recognized that fact by granting the eight-hour day to those directly employed in the various departments, with the very best results to both the government and the employees.

"This great country of ours is one of the largest employers of labor in the world. It gives employment to thousands of men and women in the different departments of the government, and in building the Panama canal, practically all of whom are working eight hours per day in accordance with the eight-hour law passed in 1892.

"While these men and women directly in the employ of the government are enjoying the advantages of the eight-hour workday, there is a far greater number employed by the government through contractors or sub-contractors who are permitted to satisfy their greed for profits by compelling their workers to labor ten and in many cases twelve hours per day.

"Now, our government, in the last analysis, is the people of whom you and we are a part. We believe our government should be a fair employer, whether it employs its workers directly or through a contractor, and that the eight-hour workday should be established on all government work without the use of strikes or lockouts, with the suffering and loss that always go with them.

"Our government should insist upon fair treatment of all employees, especially those employed through contractors, otherwise the unfair contractors are given a license to inflict (as they are now doing) a ten and in many cases a twelve-hour workday upon men and women doing government work, regardless of the results.

"The national platform of the republican party contains a plank favoring the eight-hour day on government work, and hearings have been had on the bill and are now in print in a volume containing 1,000 pages entitled 'Hearings Before the Committee on Labor for February and March, 1908, H. R. 15651.'

"For these reasons we ask support for a bill, H. R. 15441, which was introduced in the house of representatives by Hon. John J. Gardner and which provides for an eight-hour workday on all work done for the government, and ask all persons interested in securing an eight-hour day on government work to correspond with their congressmen and the senators from this state urging them to not only vote for this bill at the present session of congress, but to interest themselves in having it reported favorably from the committee in whose hands it now is; also that they will assist in having an eight-hour clause inserted in each of the appropriation bills."

Individual support counts a very great deal in agitation of this nature. Write to California's senators and congressmen.

The "Labor Clarion" represents the trade union in its varied activities, according to the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor. Municipal ownership, the initiative, referendum and recall, as well as other progressive movements, are advocated.

Union Labor and Asiatic Problem

Last Friday night the San Francisco Labor Council placed itself squarely on record after discussing the Asiatic problem. Affiliated unions were advised not to unionize establishments where Japanese, Chinese or Hindus are employed, and it was clearly shown to be the expression of the Council that it was inconsistent for trade unionists to work with Asiatics. As a matter of fact, this has been the attitude of the labor movement ever since the first Chinese stepped upon the Pacific Coast.

In view of the widespread interest in the Labor Council's action, and to explain the press dispatches that have intimated that San Francisco's unionists were going to "walk out," it might be well to draw attention to the situation in California in its relation to labor.

The workingmen and women have led the fight for Asiatic exclusion for many years. They know better than those at a distance just what the competition means. In a measure, the efforts have been successful. A law was passed by congress excluding Chinese. It has been fairly successful, although there is no doubt that many a yellow man has been smuggled into the country, and that the business of introducing Chinese in violation of the statutes is a lucrative occupation.

Within the last decade, a new form of undesirable immigration has menaced the country. The Japanese have poured in by the thousands. Again has the labor movement sounded the alarm to the nation, and shown how the lowering of American standards of living would affect both the wage earner and the employer. Once more we are face to face with another species of Asiatic immigration in the arrival of undesirable hordes of Hindus.

Union labor in San Francisco is confronting a situation devoid of theory. Despite our earnest and consistent opposition, there are colonies of Chinese and Japanese right in the heart of the city hard to estimate in number, but certainly running high into the five figures. Because of their cheapness, many employers use their services wherever they can.

The trade union stands for Asiatic exclusion. It believes that if an employer wants to unionize his establishment, the only consistent course to take is to insist that he dispense with the service of Asiatics. This does not apply to any particular union, but to all unions. In view of the actual situation confronting some organizations, much against their wish, it will be necessary to exercise sound judgment and common sense. No "walk out" is contemplated, or desired, but it will be possible to replace Asiatics by using our purchasing power to advantage, as well as by continuing the ever-alert activity of the union.

LIFE INSURANCE FOR WORKINGMEN.

By Richard Caverly, Boiler Makers' Lodge, No. 25

How to Tell a Man's Life Insurance Weight, and Lessons in Thrift.

To the People. Letter No. 34.

According to a paper read before the meeting of the American Medical Association, based upon the earning capacity of the average workingmen in England and Germany using 3½ per cent as the interest factor, a man's greatest value is at the age of 25, at which time his value as a wealth-producing machine is \$5,488.03.

The age at which a man reaches his maximum value as a wealth producer varies according to the occupation and training he has had for it. While the economic value of the workingman referred to reaches its highest point at 25, a professional man does not reach his highest commercial value until age 40, at which time his value, according to this authority, is \$29,344.68. These figures, however, would be far too low for the United States and Canada, on account of the greater income of the workers in all lines of industries.

It is possible to fix a man's value to his family or himself as a wealth producer. Every man is a machine, and his life has a value in dollars and cents that can be calculated, because the mortality tables tell us just how many men out of a number will die each year. But mortality tables don't tell who will die. Mortality tables merely say how long at any age a man will live on the average. They don't give that information about any individual.

Here's the lesson. Multiply each man's life expectancy by his earning power per year in excess of the necessary cost of his own individual living, and you get the approximate money value of his life. Now you have a working basis for determining the amount of insurance that a man should aim at. Measured by this standard, the ordinary citizen does not carry nearly enough life insurance.

For 20 cents a day a man (at age 35) could be given about \$3000 life insurance protection, and when he reached age 58 his policy would have a cash surrender value of about \$1932. It is hard to find the man who does not waste 20 cents a day upon the countless trifles that lure us for the moment. These expenditures in themselves are inconsequential, but in course of a year they amount to a considerable sum, and influence our lives and affect our happiness in a greater degree than we are aware of. Many a man has no life insurance because he has no grip on himself. He may not realize it, but he is a slave to habit, the habit of letting his money run away from him in dribblets. You could render a man no greater service than to lead him into habits of thrift, and life insurance is thrift.

Nearly twenty years ago a clerk organized himself into a financial club of one. About the time his first vote was cast, he married a girl who was a good housekeeper. The couple concluded that they could live comfortably on less than his salary of \$30 a week. This man was paid every Monday. To get security, protection for the wife, and an investment that would save the profits, too, a ten-year life insurance policy for \$5000 was taken out. Going to the cashier in his office, who was his personal friend, the husband arranged to receive \$25.85 weekly as his salary, leaving \$4.15

a week in the cashier's keeping as a drawing account, payable to his order. That amounted to \$215.80 a year, and the insurance premium was \$215.25.

For ten years this arrangement continued, with very few occasions when the weekly amount was not set aside. The policy was paid up nine years ago, a total of \$2152.50. Since then not a cent has been paid the insurance company. Next year, if the clerk wants it, he can draw from the company \$2090, plus \$760, accumulated profits—his was a participating policy; total \$2850. Had he died at any time, his family would have received \$5000 with accumulated profits. All this was done with \$4.15 a week, saved for ten years.

Millions have obtained their first lesson by laying aside a certain amount periodically to meet a payment calculated to protect loved ones, business, or self in old age. It has been of untold value to the family, the state and nation.

Charles E. Daley, a tinner of Jackson, Miss., insured his life under policy No. 122,187. While following his trade, he fell from a stairway. The injury resulted in paralysis of the entire right side of the body and total derangement of the mind. The policy, being an elective life, or self-paying contract, and the paid-up feature having been elected, the company will hereafter carry this insurance without cost to the insured.

In a letter expressing her thanks to the company, Mrs. Daley said: "I wish all of my husband's insurance had been written on this plan, as I would then have been relieved of all burdens on account of having to pay the premiums on any of his insurance, now that he is unable to work and pay them himself."

The case was much talked about in Jackson, the Jackson "Daily News" devoting almost a column to it, under the caption "A Very Unique Policy."

Letter No. 35 will discuss the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

WOMAN'S DAY.

Next Sunday afternoon, February 27th, at 2 o'clock, in Golden Gate Commandery Building, 2137 Sutter street (near Steiner), there will be five addresses on different aspects of the woman question. Miss Maud Younger has for her subject, "The need of the ballot to working women." Mrs. Elizabeth Lowe Watson will represent the suffrage interests. "Women and economics" is the topic assigned Mrs. Dorothy Johns. J. Stitt Wilson and William McDevitt will speak for the sterner sex. Interspersed between the talks will be musical selections. The "Labor Clarion" has been asked to extend an invitation to all progressive women and men to attend the exercises.

Orpheum.

The bill for next week at the Orpheum is one of the best. Clara Belle Jerome, assisted by William Seymour and her Eight Dancing Toodles, will appear in "Joyland." Winona Winter, "The Little Cheer-Up Girl," will introduce her latest song successes and novel ventriloquial feats. George Felix and Lydia Barry, assisted by Miss Barry's sisters, Emily and Clara, will present "The Boy Next Door." Earle Reynold and Nellie Donegan will introduce musical comedy dance hits on roller skates. Next week will be the last of Charles W. Bowser and Edith Hinkle, The Reed Brothers, Fred Lindsay and Walter C. Kelly. New motion pictures will close the show.

In a town in Santa Clara County, where everything is up to date and the ladies are always planning some new scheme, a strange thing happened. A "white elephant" party was announced, and each guest was requested to bring something that she could not find any use for and yet too good to throw away. The party would have been a great success but for an unlooked-for development which broke it up. Eleven of the nineteen women brought their husbands.

Men and Measures

The San Diego "Labor Leader" of February 12th was a twenty-page issue, well printed and illustrated. It was the "Panama-California Exposition Number," and evidently our southern friends think there is still a possibility of celebrating the opening of the canal at California's first port of call. E. L. Saddler is the new publisher of the "Labor Leader."

Assurances have been given the trade unionists of Oakland that the new Banker's Hotel, projected by the Oakland Hotel Association, will be constructed by union labor exclusively. This structure is to be one of the finest of its kind. Another good resolve of the promoters is to have all the work possible performed by residents of the cross-bay city.

The Cleveland "Citizen" is authority for the statement that the headquarters of the Printing Pressmen and Assistants' International Union may be removed from Cincinnati to Cleveland. President Berry has said that he favors a change of location, and Cleveland is making a fight for the honor.

A Canadian-English syndicate that owns the Mexican Light and Power Company intends to erect a chemical and steel plant in Mexico City, the initial cost of which will be not less than \$1,000,000 in gold. It is proposed to manufacture tool steel, using the electric furnace process, and will produce about 3,000 tons of calcium carbide for lighting purposes per annum.

President James J. Freel of the International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union has assigned M. A. Matthews, editor of the "International Journal," to serve as general organizer. Boston will be Mr. Matthews' field for some time to come. The conditions in the "Hub" are not as good as they are in some other eastern cities.

The British house of lords has declared it to be illegal for trade unions to levy taxes for the support of their representatives in parliament, and to defray the expenses for campaigns the labor party has been pressed for funds. At this distance it doesn't seem clear what authority the "lords" have in such a matter, but evidently there is some ground, for a dispatch says that an effort will be made to have the ruling reversed. As another general election is anticipated within six months, the question of funds is disturbing the members of the English labor party.

The new liability act is being discussed by labor men and government officials in Washington, D. C. John Mitchell says that the United States lags far behind Europe in dealing humanely and justly with the claims of killed and injured workmen. Samuel Gompers addressed the house judiciary committee on February 17th. He stated that the great increase in the number of accidents and deaths, due to modern industry and machinery, had caused us to reach a stage where something must give way.

That tuberculosis is, to a great extent, an economic disease, is well demonstrated, if another demonstration be necessary, by recent German statistics. Among well-to-do persons the annual rate of mortality from consumption is 40 per 10,000; among the moderately well-to-do 66 per 10,000; among the poor 77, and among the paupers 97 per 10,000.

Members of the Honesdale, Pa., branch of the Shoemakers' Union will incorporate a company for the manufacture of miners' shoes, the product to be marketed direct to the members of the United Mine Workers of America. It is said that officials of the miners' union are aiding the shoemakers in the enterprise, and if the project materializes the factory will stand as the only one of its kind in America.



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PRESSMEN'S AND ASSISTANTS' HOME.

With the passage of the referendum vote of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union for the establishment of a home and sanatorium for the members of that organization, in September, 1909, marks the progress being made by the printing pressmen and assistants of this country, and further demonstrates the broad fraternal spirit that prevails within the ranks of organized labor.

The International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, which is composed of artisans producing 90 per cent of the newspapers, magazines, and all forms of printing of this country, have a membership of 23,000. They have by their activities in the past three years demonstrated the fact that there is nothing that cannot be accomplished by organized labor if effort and determination are brought to bear.

The pressmen and assistants in November, 1907, through referendum vote, determined upon an international campaign for the establishment of the eight-hour workday. At that time there were less than 3000 of their members enjoying the short workday conditions. After two years' contest, in which interest, weight of collective bargaining, and financing of the mechanics in the West Indies, Cuba, Canada, and practically every city upon the North American continent where printing is done, they have brought about the eight-hour workday and union shop conditions for all of their members, with the exception of approximately 250, who are yet being supported in their contest for the shorter workday. Taking into consideration the many obstacles which have confronted the printing pressmen and assistants, particularly the depression in business, which followed immediately after the institution of the campaign, and their great litigation in which the contest with the United Typothetae of America was taken to the United States court of appeals, resulting in victory for the union, their campaign can be considered not less than marvelous.

Another remarkable feature in connection with the work is the systematic growth of the organization, having chartered, in the year 1908, 32 organizations on the continent, and gaining in membership during their struggle approximately 2000.

Encouraged by their success, the wage scales of the different unions have been systematically advanced, until today the average wage of the pressman and assistant throughout the continent is equal to that of any of the members of the printing trade unions, or other skilled artisans. The general average wage of the pressman is easily determined at \$18.65. The minimum for the assistant, in but few instances, is \$12 a week, and the maximum \$18. The minimum for the pressman is \$17, and the maximum, in many of the cities, is \$35 and \$40.

Appreciating the necessity of technical education, the organization has now in the course of construction a technical school of demonstration and correspondence, and, with the completion of the school, the organization will be able to point to a school of demonstration which will include several thousand dollars' worth of machinery, centrally located, and in different zones practical schools of demonstration will be stationed.

The correspondence feature has also proven to be a most substantial asset in their move to improve the standard of efficiency of their members.

The campaign against tuberculosis and the interest for the home is fully explained in an interview recently given by President George L. Berry, of the printing pressmen and assistants:

"The campaign of the printing pressmen and assistants against tuberculosis, and for the establishment of a sanatorium, does not cover the entire project which is now being worked out by my organization," says President Berry. "Though

we appreciate the absolute necessity of establishing a sanatorium for the cure of tuberculosis, at the same time we do not propose that the expenditure for the establishment of a sanatorium shall be purely for the purpose of domiciling our members affected with consumption. The project covers not only the establishment of a sanatorium for the cure of our members affected with disease, but the cornerstone has been laid for a most practical home for superannuated and disabled members.

"The commissioners of the international organization on this subject have purchased a tract of land thirty-eight miles from Asheville, N. C., consisting of 519 acres, 260-odd in cultivation. On this site there has been in operation for a half century past a health resort, which was made famous by its remarkable mineral waters, there being five different species, all of which will be most beneficial in consummating our plans.

"We have in course of construction a complete practical farming system, through which every inch of the 519 acres will be brought into use.

"The tuberculosis question is of serious consequence to our membership, because of the enormous death rate resulting from the disease. It will be noted by the government statistics that out of fifty-three occupations, the printing pressmen and assistants rank fourth as the most seriously affected.

"Our plan of campaign against this disease is summed up in three departments: First, the educational department; second, the sanitary workshop department; third, the sanatorium department.

"In explanation of these departments, in the educational feature we expect much substantial good, and continued reduction in the percentage of deaths. Our plan of education is carried along through lessons given to the membership through the subordinate unions and by local sub-commissioners, who are made part and parcel of this work, and have a permanent existence as part of each local organization's official roster.

"As to the second department, the same commissioners referred to above are deputized to make minute study of the sanitary conditions of

the workshops of each printing house in their respective cities. The regulations in the office are insisted upon if the sanitary requirements are not existing.

"The points to be investigated by the sanitary sub-commission are:

"1. The question of more sunlight.

"2. The question of more fresh air.

"3. The question of clean, sanitary bathing or rags, used in dusting, wiping or cleaning machinery.

"4. The question of clean drinking cups.

"5. The question of the thorough cleansing of the floors regularly by the porter or those given that duty, to the end that the dark corners and lavatories may be kept in such shape that will not permit the lodgement of tubercular bacilli.

"6. The enforcement of use of the cuspidor by every person in the printing department coming under the jurisdiction of our organization.

"In reference to the third department, of sanatorium, it is to be established on the tract of land referred to, and in establishing this sanatorium we believe that the most practical plan is found in the location that we have selected.

"The question of altitude and climate enters seriously in the matter of successful sanatoriums. It has been found that the high and dry altitudes do not give the results that the less radical are capable of. Moreover, the permanency of cure, is a point which the high, dry altitudes do not meet, for, in the investigations made, it has been clearly proven that a very large per cent of those cases arrested in the high, dry altitudes are affected by relapse when returned to their home, the difference being so great in the altitude and climate that the cure is not of a permanent nature.

"As to the cost of this institute, we estimate that to complete the program in its entirety \$100,000 will be expended. In the expenditure of this amount, however, we are firmly convinced that the maintenance fee will be materially reduced, as a result of the farming system to be placed in operation. A maintenance fee of 10 cents per member, when the institute is once placed in operation, will meet the requirements as outlined."

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THE CLOSED SHOP.

By George A. Tracy.

[Paper read at the meeting of the Commonwealth Club on February 9, 1910.]

Of the twenty-one questions submitted under the general caption, "The Labor Problems of California," my associate, Mr. Wisler, has carefully analyzed the various answers made by those gentlemen selected to present the views of the employers, and also the answers returned by the committee representing the labor organizations. A result of that analysis shows that on some questions of minor importance there is full agreement by both parties at interest. In referring to these questions as being of "minor importance," I do so for the reason that none of the particular questions enumerated as having been substantially agreed upon will ever cause anything more than a ripple on the surface of "The Labor Problems of California."

Of the questions upon which the answers imply that a partial agreement has been had—"Violence in Strikes," "An Organized Militia," "Labor on Public Works," "Unorganized Labor," "Apprenticeship," "Rights of Apprentices," "Minimum Wage," "Factory Conditions"—it does not seem that any condition should arise growing out of a dispute over any one of these subjects that cannot be satisfactorily adjusted by a reasonable application of the principle of a "square deal."

This brings us squarely before the one great question in dispute—the "Closed Shop." It is my purpose to discuss this question briefly, but frankly—briefly, because in a paper limited to twenty minutes, one must be brief; frankly, because any discussion of the subject that does not deal with it as its importance demands, may as well be left unsaid.

In approaching a discussion of the question of the "Closed Shop," so-called, I have tried to lift myself above the little happenings that tend to prejudice our minds for or against any question of policy, such incidents as follow in the wake of any great movement intended primarily for the benefit of society in general.

I have tried to reason out of this question the probable ultimate effect on the general welfare of all our people; to weigh carefully the possibility and the probability of ultimate injurious effects upon the accepted rights of those of our citizens, who, by thrift and energy, by the application of legitimate business methods, have secured to themselves a capital or a credit sufficient to warrant the venture or promotion of a business which calls for the employment of large numbers of men and women in the production, development or manufacture of commodities intended for the consumption of and use by the general public.

I have also tried to reason out of this question whether agitation for and insistence upon the "closed shop" will ultimately bring to the employee a standard of working conditions better than he can hope to obtain in the "open shop," and at the same time secure to the employer adequate protection for his legitimate investment.

A man who has gained a competence of this world's wealth by hard work and legitimate business dealings is entitled to the protection of the law in his holdings; he is entitled also to protection against organized greed and unscrupulous or ignorant combinations of men that are too short sighted to give fair consideration to all of the essential elements that enter into the particular industry with which they are identified.

In thus admitting the right of an employer to the protection of his property, his right of protection against combinations of labor that would impose conditions under which his business cannot prosper and develop, how far can we go, on the other hand, and place limitations upon his activity in a competitive field of industry and still be consistent with our "closed shop" theory?

Perhaps the first thought that suggests itself to the mind of the average employer is that we must stop before we start, that in suggesting or imposing the conditions that are supposed to obtain in the "closed shop," we at once deny to the employer the right to conduct his business in such manner as he thinks best and proper, and assume to take over a share of the responsibility of conducting a business that belongs to another. I am not willing to admit that the "closed shop" stands, in its last analysis, for anything of the sort.

I am not ready to admit that because a man invests his capital in a business enterprise, the development of which calls for the employment of others to insure its success, should be the sole judge and arbiter of the conditions of employment of those upon whom he so largely depends for success.

A few generations ago, when large business enterprises were unknown; when business of all kinds was conducted in a small way, on small capital, when master and man, so-called in those days, worked side by side in shop and field, there was then small need for the "closed shop" rule, because the limitations of the business then conducted generally produced conditions that the present "closed shop" advocates now seek to establish and maintain. Then, the master, by close working contact with the man, was personally aware of the latter's condition and needs.

On the other hand, the employee was usually familiar with all the conditions surrounding the small business, and the bond of human sympathy was sufficiently strong to bridge over the periods of adversity or distress that overtook either party.

Those conditions have gone from our industrial system as completely and permanently as have the small enterprises that have been swallowed up by the great combinations of capital.

So it is that when we advocate the principle of the "closed shop," we have in mind the fact that the individual, as such, has been lost in the industrial field. The man who once enjoyed the personal acquaintance of his employer and was familiar with all of the little details of a little business enterprise, now becomes a mere unit in the great system. In most cases he never sees, and probably does not know exactly who are his employers. His services are engaged or dispensed with by a superintendent, or through an agency that exacts a commission for handing out the job.

What measure of protection is afforded the individual operator under such conditions, unless he combines with his fellow craftsmen in an effort to establish and maintain conditions that only the "closed shop" guarantees?

I know of no case that better illustrates the necessity for the "closed shop" than the present trouble of the shirtwaist workers and manufacturers of New York city. A graphic description of what the "open shop" really means is portrayed in a recent article by Gertrude Barnum, who has been a close observer of what is going on right now in this trouble between the manufacturers of shirtwaists and their employees. I wish that every member of this club could read what Miss Barnum has to say about "open shop" conditions in this particular industry.

These shirtwaist manufacturers are day after day seeking to get public sympathy in their plea for the "open shop." The argument they use is that the non-union worker should be permitted

to work on any terms she is willing to accept. And this argument is bolstered up by high-sounding phrases about individual liberty and constitutional rights.

This subtle appeal to the American love of fair play and independence is apt to make converts among those who have not studied the practical working out of the theory of the "open shop." The worker who joins the trade union does so in order that he or she may not be absolutely "dictated to" about wages, hours of labor, sanitary conditions, etc., but may be able to arrange through proper representatives a fair business agreement, made secure by a signed contract binding both employer and employed.

The worker who does not join the union, on the other hand, signifies his willingness to be "dictated to" by the employer as to terms of labor—terms subject to change overnight with no redress, no allowance or consideration for overtime work, no voice as to sanitary conditions, low wages and unfair and rude treatment.

Is it not a fact that in a shop where the non-union worker is willing to leave all questions regarding the terms of work to the final authority of the firm, and the union worker is unwilling to do so, the non-unionist will be favored and the unionist be compelled to yield to non-union terms or else be supplanted by another non-union worker who will accept them? The much-talked of "liberty of the individual worker" in the open shop is thus shown to be the liberty to work under terms which are decided by the employer alone and "dictated to" the employee.

The hero or heroine who is a non-unionist on principle, fighting for the right of the individual to sell his or her labor in an "open shop," is

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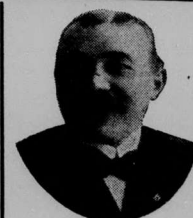
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harder to find than the proverbial needle in the hay stack. The real non-unionist is the ignorant worker who does not dare to join the ranks of the social-spirited workers for fear of encountering the displeasure of the employer. He does not join the ranks of his fellow workers who are struggling to elevate the whole of society by abolishing child labor, the sweatshops, tuberculosis tenements, and the like, because he fears that by so asserting his "love of liberty and independence," he may thereby offend his liberty-loving employer and lose his job.

The only freedom the non-union worker enjoys is the freedom to break down the good conditions which have been secured by "closed shop" advocates through years of self-sacrificing effort.

Great stress is frequently laid upon the bald statement that because a man invests his capital in a certain business or enterprise he should reserve to himself the absolute right to employ and discharge help as he chooses. I am not going to take the position that an employer does not have that right; but I shall contend that the men so employed have an equal right to form a combination of individual interests and force that employer to yield terms of employment that at least are fair to those employed, and that guarantee compensation commensurate with the service rendered. And I hold that these combinations of men, called unions, if they choose to pool their individual interests, have a perfect right to elect a spokesman to deal with the employer in the matter of wages, hours and working conditions. And I also hold that these combinations of men, called unions, when they find, after long years of experience, that the only apparent way to secure fair compensation for their labor, and decent and sanitary working conditions, is to eliminate the non-unionist from their industrial field, by ostracising him from the shop in which they work, then the end justifies the means.

When industrial conditions have reached the advanced stage where great captains of industry, enjoying a superior mentality through environment of wealth and education, are in a position to control almost absolutely the destiny of thousands of their fellow men and women, the liberty and independence of the humble worker in the ranks are only preserved in name, not in fact.

To say that these great captains of industry shall be allowed to "dictate" absolutely the terms upon which thousands of men are to be employed is putting on the shoulders of those men a responsibility they cannot carry with justice to all concerned. To say that the individual worker shall be left to carve out his own destiny under such conditions, under the subtle plea that he should be allowed the liberty and independence supposed to be guaranteed by our form of government, means nothing less than offering up a sacrifice of human flesh and blood to the altar of gold.

To say that because a man invests his capital in California in an industry not capable of economical development because of geographical disadvantages, unfavorable environment, or lack of adequate competitive transportation facilities or seemingly excessive rates to the world's markets; to say that this man must be protected from financial ruin because of his lack of foresight in making the original investment, or else the standard of living of our productive classes must be lowered to the level of the ignorant pauper labor of European or Asiatic countries, is but to admit that our western civilization is a meaningless sham.

I am for the closed shop because I believe that without it the labor movement would retrograde to a condition of subservience to the absolute will of the employer. In making this statement, I do so with full knowledge of the fact that many fair-minded employers might well be trusted to deal with their employees, and that in many in-

dividual instances no cause for complaint would arise under so-called "open-shop" conditions. I take it, however, that we are dealing with this question in its broadest aspect; that we are discussing now the effect, in a general way, of closed-shop conditions, and the effect, in a general way, where the open-shop conditions prevail.

If, in the development of our industries, changed conditions confront us; if we find that the individual worker is lost in the maelstrom of multiplied industrial activity, and that his preservation and ultimate well-being can only be guaranteed by his co-operation of effort with his fellow worker, let us forget the conditions that surrounded the individual of generations that are past and deal with conditions that surround the individual worker of today.

Let "The Labor Problems of California" be solved by the brains and brawn of our best citizenship through the economical development of the natural resources of our own particular climate and soil, and through this development let us build a state modeled after the highest conception of man's duty to his fellow man.

SAYS WORST IS YET TO COME.

Among the different causes that have resulted in the increased cost of living, the automobile is mentioned by Professor Earl Dean Howard of Northwestern University, of Chicago, acting head of the department of economics.

"High prices are simply the results of a short supply and a greater demand," he said. "The increase of gold since 1893 has been a remote cause. This increase added to the purchasing power and people bought more. Prosperity caused people to adopt higher standards of living, although incomes did not advance in proportion to the increased cost of living. It was easier to borrow money and more was borrowed.

"The increased demand for luxuries also aided in bringing about the present situation. The large amount of money expended in the manufacture of automobiles was an important feature, for money used in this way otherwise would have been used in industries that would have provided food products, machinery, etc. It is estimated that about \$600,000,000 will be used this year in the production of automobiles and in the purchase of them, which amount might otherwise be used in productive industry. Purchasers of automobiles have spent money that otherwise might have been used in producing wealth."

According to Professor Howard, prices will continue to soar, followed by a forced increase in incomes, till they will reach their highest point, which he says will take place in about two years. Then there will be a depression and nature will again supply the remedy and through economy the natural order will be restored.

Here we have "expert" testimony that automobiles are partly responsible for the predicament of the people of the United States when they are face to face with an unprecedented increase in living expenses. Considering that the vast majority of people are only interested in successfully dodging automobiles as they whiz by on the streets, it may be pertinent to say that the professor hasn't taken the situation very deeply to heart.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1910.

"He is a hard man who is only just, and he is a sad man who is only wise."—Voltaire.

Robert J. Burdette, the Southern California preacher-humorist, has composed a phrase that should live. Instead of talking about "captains of industry," he says let us make it "captains of other men's industry."

The "Labor Clarion" acknowledges receipt of a bound copy of Harris Weinstock's special labor report on remedies for strikes and lockouts, as transmitted to Governor Gillett. The labor conditions in the various countries visited are described in an entertaining way. Last week's issue contained Mr. Weinstock's conclusions and recommendations.

In last week's issue the volume number of the "Labor Clarion" was referred to editorially as XIX. This was an error. We have no wish to add ten years to the paper's age without earning them. Whether it was the French way of writing Roman numerals, the extra key pressure of the linotype artist, or the oversight of the printers' devil, is a matter not fully determined.

County Clerk H. I. Mulcrevy has prepared a brief statement for the instruction of foreign-born residents who desire to become citizens of the United States. In addition he describes the statutes in their relation to those serving in the army and navy. The information is very useful, and the county clerk will supply those looking for a condensation of law with a copy.

The articles appearing on pages 6 and 7 are attracting considerable attention. Next week we will print the paper read at the Commonwealth Club dinner by Joseph J. Tynan, general manager of the Union Iron Works. In view of the approach of the completion of the agreement in the iron trades industry, there will be more than passing interest taken in Mr. Tynan's view of the situation.

It is always pleasant to hear from an old friend. Some kind person mailed Herbert George, erstwhile chieftain of San Francisco's Citizens' Alliance, a copy of the "Labor Clarion" stating that Mr. George was interested in the free-speech fight in Spokane, Wash. The gentleman has mailed us back the clipping, with a line, "Guess again." The letterhead is carefully marked so that Mr. George's present occupation may be noted. He is president of the Lookout Mountain Railway Company, with offices in Denver, Colorado, and the board of directors has the name of Herbert George at the head of the list. We note the absence of the union label on the printed matter. Perhaps the name of the company—Lookout—is ominous.

RULING WILL AFFECT LABOR PRESS.

Third Assistant Postmaster General A. M. Travers has promulgated an order which, if carried into effect, will put out of business all of the trade journals and magazines which receive subscriptions from their organizations in a body and carry outside commercial advertising. This ruling will also kill all the fraternal papers, the organs of the various mutual benefit and insurance organizations, says the New York "Call."

From every quarter of the country letters are pouring in to the legislative committee of the American Federation of Labor asking that action, quick and decisive, be taken to protect the labor press from financial destruction. Out of this mass of correspondence it is sufficient to quote from one signed jointly by six of the best known labor editors in America, whose headquarters are located in Kansas City, Mo.:

"To Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

"Dear Sir and Brother: The local postoffice authorities here for some time past have been causing the official publications of the several international organizations located in Kansas City, especially the 'Railway Carmen's Journal,' considerable annoyance by insisting that they should make entry as second-class matter under act of congress of July 16, 1894, that according to ruling of the third assistant postmaster general debars them from carrying advertising originating from sources outside the organization or foreign to the nature of the contents of such publication. Endeavor to have the act amended.

"In this connection we desire to call your attention to the action taken by the Toronto convention, in resolutions Nos. 61 and 71. Fraternally,

"Signed: J. E. Bray, editor 'Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Journal;' J. A. Cable, editor 'Coopers' International Journal;' E. J. Baker, editor 'Leather Workers' Journal;' J. A. Franklin, editor the 'Journal of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America;' W. J. Adams, editor 'Railway Carmen's Journal;' Wilbur Braggins, editor the 'Railway Clerk.'"

Realizing the gravity of the situation provoked by Travers' interpretation of the existing postal laws, the legislative committee of the A. F. of L. united with the National Fraternal Press Association, which was endeavoring to defend the rights of the 7,000,000 men and women in this country belonging to fraternal and beneficiary organizations, whose press was also threatened with extinction, and drew up house bill No. 17,543, which has been presented in the house of representatives by Congressman Dodds of Minnesota.

That the passage of this bill, which contains a clause stating specifically "that nothing contained in this act shall be so constructed as to prevent such periodical publications from containing or carrying advertising matter, whether such matter pertains to such benevolent and fraternal societies and trade unions," is to be bitterly fought by the same powers that caused Third Assistant Postmaster General Travers to commence his attack, is but too clearly apparent.

THE NEED OF LIGHT AND AIR.

When the board of supervisors of the preceding administration was considering the building laws, the "Labor Clarion" made a plea for an adequate measure against the rapacious landlords who desire to use all their land for building purposes. At this time a similar situation faces the community, excepting that the committee of the supervisors has recommended a change in existing law. There is no doubt that this was done with the best intention, but it seems to us to be an error that should be rectified.

The present law requires owners of lots to leave unoccupied 30 per cent of the ground space,

and to restrict the projection of bay windows to 16 inches. If the recommendation of the subcommittee prevails, the board will reduce these requirements in such a way as to seriously affect the public health. Sunlight and plenty of air are necessary to keep people well. That was the main reason that induced a commingling of interests to advise the action previously taken. No good reason has been advanced for any change, and the people have not expressed themselves, excepting those who have more or less personal desires in the matter.

In a new country such as this, we should profit by the drawbacks of other and older communities. If there is one disgrace to a land possessing such an abundance of out-of-doors, it is the closely built tenement houses of some of the eastern cities. These houses know little or nothing of the health-giving effect of sun and air, and the thirst for money has caused every inch of ground space to be utilized.

Representing a constituency directly concerned in such a situation as the one under discussion, the "Labor Clarion" earnestly hopes the board of supervisors will refuse to alter the existing law, and thereby add a little more sunshine to many a future home.

CORPORATION GREED.

It is high time for the citizens of San Francisco to awaken to the street railroad situation. Patrick Calhoun gives us notice that no extensions will be constructed because we desire to take a hand in operating at least one road for ourselves. While this is a serious threat, and will entail inconvenience, if carried out, to thousands of residents, yet the public good should be the single animating thought.

There will come a time when the Calhouns will retire peacefully from the business of running the people's street railroads, and they will leave behind them not a single twinge of regret, for they have only made a success of paying dividends on watered stock, and lining the already well-filled pockets of eastern capitalists with additional wealth. There should be unanimity to show the local railroad corporation that the people who live in this town are the only real asset the United Railroads has, and they are not living here simply to afford Mr. Calhoun and his kind an opportunity to make money. Their main purpose is to live and progress, and while it is, perhaps, unfortunate that in attaining this condition some radical changes will occur that will affect many now in lucrative occupations, yet even progress has its price to collect.

THE SAILORS' UNION OF THE PACIFIC.

One of the foremost of the trade unions of San Francisco is the Sailors' Union of the Pacific. On Monday, March 7th, it will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary. Elaborate preparations have been made to make the silver jubilee a noteworthy event. A procession, composed of two companies of sailors in uniform, with an advance guard of fifty men, will march to the Valencia Theatre under the leadership of Edward Andersen. Walter Macarthur will preside over the literary exercises. Among the speakers will be James H. Barry, James G. Maguire and Andrew J. Gallagher. Musical specialties will be intertwined with the flights of oratory. After a more or less stormy voyage o'er the sea of unionism, the sailors find themselves today affiliated with an organization of recognized standing that has done wonders to improve their lot. They know they have some rights as men, and even the employers admit that the system of collective bargaining has performed valiant work. We hope that during the years to come smooth sailing will be the portion of those who will meet in the Valencia Theatre on Monday week, and that jubilees of a golden, diamond and other precious memories may accumulate as time rolls on.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.

Canada Has "Increased Cost of Living" Troubles.

In Ottawa the question of increased cost of living is being looked into systematically. Every branch of the "supply and demand" system of modern business is being overhauled, and the result is that nearly all articles of consumption have decidedly advanced in price to the ultimate consumer and that none of the intermediary handlers appear to be responsible, nor the "better off," nor do the farmers appear to be reaping much larger profits, says the "Christian Science Monitor." The same conditions are reported regarding clothing, rent and real estate taxation valuation. A 30 per cent increase in ten years for rental is reported, and 20 per cent increase in property assessment.

A new light was thrown on the subject by discussion among the retail grocers of the city. Many of the members of the association contended that groceries were not in the least higher priced than they were fifteen years ago, with the exception of farm products, but were in many cases much lower. But every grocer knew that instead of buying such commodities as breakfast foods, the people no longer used rolled oats and wheat and corn meal at a few cents a pound, but desired advertised package substitutes which cost them as high as 20 cents a pound, and in one or two instances more than that. "Out of season" fruit, vegetables and greens were used by every one, where fifteen years ago the demand for them came from only a very few customers.

For house furnishings the rate of increase is from 15 to 50 per cent, and the necessities for house improvement, such as paints, oils, etc., are from 10 per cent all the way up to 65 per cent higher.

* * *

One Advantage of a University Education.

"The union labor leader is brachycephalic. The socialist is dolichocephalic," says Professor R. F. Hoxie, of the University of Chicago, at a recent meeting of the Single Tax Club of that city.

We wonder under what head the professor comes, now that he has made it clear where labor leaders and socialists belong?

* * *

New York's Latest Municipal Bath House.

Manhattan's twelfth municipal bath house is now nearing completion. It is a model structure, containing a gymnasium with floor space 79 by 61 feet with a gallery, running track and the usual equipment of a battery of shower baths for men and women.

The conspicuous steel beam arches screen in a large playroom. The gymnasium is located on the top floor just above the columns. Back of the columns on the second floor are the baths, 77 for men and 36 for women. For the first floor more shower baths are planned. It has been proposed that this space be utilized for a swimming pool or a neighborhood hall instead of baths, but this matter is still to be determined by the public buildings department of New York. Experts are inclined to agree that it is most desirable to have a swimming pool in a public bath house.

Speaking of these establishments in Manhattan, Robert E. Todd, who has made an exhaustive study of the subject, says that they are monumental in style of architecture, monuments of progress as the first municipal gymnasiums in New York, and also monumental blunders in that they do not include swimming pools.

Two of the city baths, the seventh and eighth in the order of construction, have swimming pools, but their location is such as to preclude the use of these to the best advantage. Mr. Todd says of them: "They offer a very great opportunity for usefulness, if the co-operation of the board of education can be secured for regular

class work in them as educational institutions, while the schools are in session. If the board, however, cannot use them five days each week, the buildings may continue to be white elephants for the city government for several years to come."

* * *

Society's Growing Danger From Crime.

But probably the most astonishing conclusion reached in the study of this book ("Crime and Criminals," Prison Reform League, Los Angeles) is that society must alter its cold and brutal indifference to crime and the criminals, or it will be devoured by criminals, just as the invisible germ of consumption devours the strong body. It is not so much a matter of humanity and sentiment as it is one of self preservation.

Dr. Lydston shows that though the population of the United States increased only 170 per cent from 1850 to 1890, crime increased 445 per cent. After making allowance for the tendency of legislatures to declare more and more crimes (a tendency which Havelock Ellis says marks a crude and archaic code) there still remains a vast increase of crime out of proportion to increase of population. Professor Charles J. Bushnell, of Washington, D. C., says it is slowly driving us toward bankruptcy, and calculates that the United States is spending, as a people, six billions a year in its wrestle with crime. Professor Lydston puts it at only five billions. But five billions on the machinery to cope with crime is enough to make even the thoughtless think. Professor Lydston admits, too, that the sums spent in private detective and other unrecorded channels probably greatly swells the total. We are crazy to spend billions on armies and navies—to encourage ourselves into war—but we give no heed to the mortal disease in our midst. In war, not the criminals are killed off, but the flower of the young men, leaving the degenerates in greater proportion than ever.—Charles Erskine Scott Wood in March "Pacific Monthly."

* * *

The Need of Organization.

Of the shirtwaist workers' strike in New York, Edward T. Devine says editorially in the "Survey" for January 15th: "The struggle is not, fundamentally, against an intolerably low wage, or unsanitary shops, or exposure to exceptional physical risks. . . . The real grievances are the sub-contractor, the slack periods, and interference with the organizing of unions. The girls have become convinced—and this very fact is one of the most extraordinary of all—that the only effective remedy for their unsatisfactory condition is a union, in full control of every shop on the side of the employees, and authorized to bargain with the employers on their behalf. The 'Survey' initiated an investigation of this strike by a committee of two women and two men and through one of the members, Dr. Woods Hutchinson, reports results in its issue of January 22d. Dr. Hutchinson, after an account of committee method, and conditions found, remarks that 'it is probably not too much to say, though here I would not involve any other members of the committee, that at least one-third of the strike and the feeling that led to it, was due to an overwhelming desire on the part of girls who had little to complain of personally in point of wages and hours, to put a stop to the serious injustices practiced upon their less fortunate sisters, and the incessant annoyances, tyrannies, favoritism and drivings to which they themselves were subjected.' Further, his opinion is positive that, 'the most potent single influence in spreading the strike after it had once been started, was the conduct and attitude of the police.' 'We were informed,' he writes, 'that shop after shop struck solely on account of the manner in which they had either seen or heard the police treat strikers and pickets.'"

SHOULD BE TAUGHT IN SCHOOLS.

Definite instruction concerning the nature and methods of prevention of tuberculosis is being given to less than 6 per cent of the public school children of the United States according to a bulletin issued by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Recent investigation has shown that in only nine cities, Washington, D. C., Dallas, Tex., Richmond, Va., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Detroit, Mich., Malden, Mass., Salem, Mass., Saginaw, Mich., and Knoxville, Tenn., are special text-books being used or lectures being given about tuberculosis. In three states and one territory, Michigan, Massachusetts, North Carolina and Porto Rico, laws have been passed requiring that instruction about the nature and methods of prevention of tuberculosis be given in all public schools. In Tennessee, the state department of education has requested that such instruction be given, and has issued circulars for this purpose. In New Jersey and West Virginia wall cards giving instruction are hung in every school room, and the attention of all children is called to them. The actual number of children, however, who will this year be taught by their teachers that tuberculosis is a communicable, infectious disease, and that it can be prevented, will not exceed one million. If the state laws requiring such instruction were strictly enforced, at least 2,000,000 children would be reached.

While tuberculosis does not cause as many deaths among school children as it does among workingmen, or among infants under five years of age, the national association gives some figures to show how serious the disease is among this class. Based on the census of 1900, it is estimated that nearly 100,000 children now in school will die of tuberculosis before they are eighteen years of age, or that about 6,400 die annually from this disease. Estimating that on an average each child who dies of tuberculosis has had six years of schooling, the aggregate loss to the country in wasted education each year amounts to \$1,152,000. According to investigations made in New York, Boston and Stockholm, the percentage of children who are afflicted with tuberculosis is much larger than the death rate would indicate.

The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis declares that there are two ways of checking the ravages of tuberculosis among school children. The first way is to instruct every school child about the dangers of the disease, and to show them how they themselves may prevent tuberculosis in their homes. The second method is to establish open-air schools for all children who have tuberculosis or who are suspected cases, segregating them from the healthy children.

LOS ANGELES LABOR TEMPLE.

We are unable to give a full account of the dedication of the Los Angeles labor temple last Tuesday evening, Washington's Birthday, owing to going to press before the arrival of the complete reports. The newspapers state that the attendance was large, and that a number of speakers from all over California delivered addresses. A public reception preceded the speaking, and a ball followed. We can simply re-echo our expressions of congratulation tendered last week. The occasion deserves them, and the loyalty and enthusiasm of our brethren of the south is shown in a manner worthy of emulation.

A REGRETTABLE ACTION.

The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce is making a sad mistake in advocating a modification of the present immigration laws so as to allow the entrance of Chinese laborers into the United States. Look at Hawaii, even if American civilization does not imperatively call to the southern merchants.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held February 18, 1910.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President Kelly in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Broom Makers—John Martin. Barbers—John Calish, vice Henry Hilker, Joe Randell, vice Louis Hirsh. Bartenders—Harry Morrison, vice J. F. Mathy. Newspaper Solicitors—R. W. Brooks, vice J. O'Connor, Wm. Bonsor. Milk Wagon Drivers—Wm. Riley, vice Frank Salsbury. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From the Asiatic Exclusion League, notification of regular monthly meeting. From Senators Perkins and Flint, and Congressmen Knowland, Hayes, Kahn, Needham, McLachlan, McKinlay, stating that they would give Council's request on senate bill No. 3731 every consideration. From T. V. O'Connor, president of I. L. A., expressing pleasure over the seating of affiliated union in Council. From Waiters, No. 30, pledging themselves to a donation of \$12.50 per week for Barbers' Union. From the mayor's secretary, notification of reception to Columbia Park Boys' Club on their return from Australia, and invitation to attend. Referred to Executive Committee—From President Gompers, relative to newspaper solicitors. From Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Attendants, wage scale and agreement with Lurline Baths. From trade-union officials of Milwaukee Federated Trades, appealing for financial assistance in political campaign. From Co-operative Meat Company, plan for relieving debt, and requesting subscriptions in purchasing certificates. From International Machinists' Lodges No. 284 and No. 610, enclosing ten tickets for benefit ball. Referred to Editor of "Labor Clarion"—From New York Public Library, requesting copies of minutes. Referred to Hall Association—From Bro. Wynkoop of Vallejo, requesting data on building labor temple.

A communication was received from Post Office Clerks' Union, requesting Council's re-endorsement of H. R. bills Nos. 2191, 3056, 19796 and senate bill No. 5900, and that secretary notify unions to request them to also endorse and notify California congressmen and senators. Moved that the request of post office clerks be concurred in; carried.

Communication from the A. F. of L., requesting Council to take action in the matter of union affiliation of local Waiters' Union and giving ruling thereon. Moved that we request the A. F. of L. to postpone action in order that local unions interested may be given an opportunity to present their case when the A. F. of L. executive council meets here in April, and further that communication be referred to executive committee for proper reply; carried.

Communication from the management of the Puritan restaurant, relative to proposed settlement. On motion the same was referred to the joint executive board of hotel and restaurant employees for consideration.

From Geary Street Railway Association, requesting the Council to appeal to the board of supervisors to grant no permit to United Railroads or Sutter Street Railway Company for the use of tracks on lower Market street, unless said permit shall stipulate any municipal railroad may also operate along Market street to the ferry. Moved that the communication be received and that the request therein contained be complied with, and a committee of three appointed to appear before the public utilities committee of the board of supervisors, urging the Council's position in this matter and requesting that no permit be granted; carried unanimously. The chair ap-

pointed Bros. Tracy, Rosenthal and the secretary as committee.

Reports of Unions—Barbers—Boycott progressing; unions responding to appeal, and extend thanks for same; patronize no shops without union card. Grocery Clerks—Are unionizing many stores; Acme Co. has unionized stores; Wolking Co., located at Haight and Webster streets, not acting fairly with organization. Electrical Workers, No. 151—Have signed contracts with Pacific States Telephone Company extending throughout jurisdiction; are enthusiastic over bright prospects for the future. Newspaper Solicitors—Are urging demand for their card and are winning fight for organization with Publishers' Association. Bakers—American Bakery boycott progressing.

Executive Committee—Recommended that Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the Mackenzie Broom Company; concurred in. Further reported that the secretary was instructed to communicate with John F. Tobin, president Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, and request that list of stamp factories be corrected. On the request of Hackmen's Union for boycott on N. Gray & Co., funeral directors, the committee reported having summoned Mr. Clark to appear at their next meeting for the purpose of conferring relative to this matter. On the matter referred to the committee relative to the employment of Asiatics in saloons and cafes two reports were submitted. Bro. A. C. Rose, member of the executive committee, submitted a minority report as follows:

"Recommend to the Council that all affiliated unions be advised not to unionize or permit their members to work where Orientals are employed." Moved that the report of the minority be accepted. The report of the majority, which was that "we recommend that it be the sense of the Council that Bartenders' Union, No. 41, be advised to proceed to organize saloons and cafes, providing however, that the Asiatic help employed therein is excluded therefrom before said places are organized." An amendment was then made to the motion to accept the report of the minority, to the effect that action upon this matter be postponed until after the executive council of the A. F. of L. meets here in April. These reports, motion and amendment were debated at great length by the Council. The previous question was called for and carried. The motion to postpone was lost by a vote of 36 in favor, 61 against. The motion to accept the minority report was carried by a vote of 52 in favor, 29 against.

Organizing Committee—Reported favorably on application of Alaska Fishermen, and recommended that they be seated; concurred in. They also recommended that the secretary of the Council and the chairman of the organizing committee be empowered to call a meeting of respective delegates to form union label trades section as soon as all names have been submitted; concurred in.

Label Committee—Recommended that secretary be instructed to notify all unions having labels and buttons to elect representatives to label section; concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Special Committee—On disposition of records now in Mission Bank vaults of street carmen's strike, recommended that records be turned over to Secretaries Tveitmoie and Gallagher of the two Councils, and that said records be disposed of in such manner as they deem proper. The committee suggested that the accounts having been audited and certified to by a public accountant, and having remained the prescribed time for investigation, that secretaries destroy same; recommendation concurred in.

Unfinished Business—Nominations of delegate

Hansen & Elrick

Men's Furnishers

NOW
HAVE A BRANCH STORE

766 MARKET ST.
PHELAN BLDG.

—ALSO—

353 MONTGOMERY—1105 FILLMORE

Wallenstein & Frost

824 MARKET STREET

Opposite 4th

Union-Made Suits

AT IMMENSE REDUCTIONS

\$15.00 now \$11.25	\$18.00 now \$13.75
20.00 " 15.50	22.50 " 17.25
25.00 " 19.50	27.50 " 21.75

CUT OUT THIS AD.

GOOD FOR \$1.00 UNTIL MARCH 1st

On Suit or Overcoat

FOR A LARGER AND BETTER SAN FRANCISCO

PATRONIZE SAN FRANCISCO
MADE GOODS.

"LUNDSTROM" HATS

(UNION MADE)

are made here. Quality and styles rank with the leading ones in the world.

To make your shopping convenient our stores are located at

1178 Market Street
605 Kearny Street
72 Market Street
2640 Mission Street

ESTABLISHED 1853

Thomas
THE CLEANSER

The Largest and Most Up-to-Date Works on Pacific Coast
27 Tenth St., :: San Francisco

Phone us { Market 230
Home J 2300

BRANCHES: 266 SUTTER STREET
1453 POLK STREET
1158 McALLISTER STREET
1164 BROADWAY, OAKLAND

HIGHEST CLASS DYEING AND CLEANING

MEN'S SUITS IN 48 HOURS

F. THOMAS Parisian Dyeing and Cleaning Works

to dedication of Labor Temple at Los Angeles, February 22, 1910, were then called for. Bro. Gallagher was placed in nomination. Moved that nominations close; carried. Bro. Gallagher was declared elected to represent Council at said dedication. A motion to send one more delegate to dedication was lost by a vote of 33 in favor, 35 against. Moved that the delegate be advanced \$50 for expenses; carried.

New Business—Delegate Radehold, president of Allied Printing Trades Council, thanked Machinists' Union and Council for support given on Schmidt Lithograph Company matter, stating that the firm had lost several big contracts, including work done for California Fruit Cannery Association, which was being done in a union shop.

Receipts and Expenditures—Total receipts, \$182. Expenses, \$75.15.

Adjourned at 11:15 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all products.

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

RE-ELECTION OF A SAN FRANCISCAN.

George L. Berry, of San Francisco, California, for the fourth time has been elected president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America. The nominations for international offices having closed, resulted in the re-selection of President Berry unanimously.

Among the many accomplishments in President Berry's administration have been the establishment of the eight-hour day of this organization; a victory in the United States court over the typothetae of America, which was of world-wide importance to the laboring movement; the establishment of a technical education school, and the establishment of a home for superannuated and disabled members.

President Berry begins his fourth term of two years on the third Monday in June this year.

TWO OLD CARD HOLDERS.

John W. Moses of Portsmouth, N. H., the oldest living ex-president of Boston Bricklayers' Union, No. 3, who held office in 1873, was a special guest at the biennial convention of the international, which held its sessions in Boston last month. He was a member for more than fifty years. Charles Kyle of Everett, ninety-two years old and a member since the start of the union in 1854, was also a guest.

TOO LONG A ROUTE.

During a recent examination of applicants for the position of mail carrier, a colored boy appeared before the civil service commission. "How far is it from the earth to the moon?" was the first question asked him. "How far am I from de earf to de moon?" he repeated, as he began to reach for his hat. "Say, boss, if you're gwine to put me on that route I don't want de job."

THEY TOOK HIS ADVICE.

The head of a large business house bought a number of those "Do It Now" signs, and hung them up around his offices. They were effective beyond expectation, and yet it can hardly be said that they worked well. When after the first few days the business man counted up the results, he found that the cashier had skipped off with \$15,000, the head bookkeeper had eloped with the stenographer, three clerks had asked for a raise in salary, and the office boy had set out to become a highwayman.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR FARMERS' UNION RAISINS

HE CAN GET THEM FROM

E. F. EDE, 442 14th Street, San Francisco
Telephone Market 1471

Thrust and Parry

"By the action of the directors of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey in declaring a dividend for the quarter amounting to \$15 a share, John D. Rockefeller will receive on March 15th a check for \$4,050,000. The oil magnate owns 27 per cent of the stock of this big corporation. There has been distributed in dividends since 1898, \$451,722,000, of which Rockefeller received \$118,179,440."—Press dispatch.

John D. will be able to join the chorus on the increased cost of living, especially on the 15th of next month when he adds that \$4,000,000 odd to his stocking, for he has as much trouble in keeping track of his coin as the average citizen has in trying to provide food, raiment and covering. In the future, it will be a matter of either surprise or mirth that one man could pile up such wealth amid so much suffering and misery, and the fact stands today as the best evidence of the inadequacy of our present-day civilization.

"Of course we live too high. We all want the best cut of meat, where formerly we didn't. We all want to wear real wool and many of us have a yearning for silk hosiery. We are simply living on too expensive a scale."—Andrew Carnegie.

At last the secret is out. On the authority of Mr. Carnegie we find the reason of the shortage between the pay envelopes and the butchers' bills. Of course we all want the best cut of meat and the other good things, but we don't all get them. Andrew does. It is bad to mix occupations, especially to turn philosopher in the midst of struggling with an over-plus of libraries.

"On Tuesday, February 25th, of last year, the sub-committee on labor of the house of representatives met, Congressman John J. Gardner presiding. Mr. Mull, superintendent of the William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company of Philadelphia, was on hand to prove that the eight-hour bill ought not to pass. He had all kinds of reasons. He said his company's real estate was costly, and so his men ought to work there as many hours as possible to get the value out of the real estate! He said they couldn't go somewhere else where land was cheaper. And among other things, this gentleman, representing the opposition to the eight-hour bill, said this, in response to a question by Mr. Nicholls: 'Many of the workmen would be better off if they worked fifteen hours—both morally, physically, mentally and financially.'"—Eastern newspaper.

The average corporation representative is as cold-blooded an individual as could be imagined. He places property at the head and all down the list. Human life and all that makes life worth living is considered as so much waste. The last sentence about workmen being better off the more hours they labor is typical of the Mull-class reasoning, and the trade union and other progressive movements will some day give the gentleman and his kind a feeling of a nature better expressed by the surname of the Philadelphia ship building firm.

Secure and Profitable

The wise man keeps part of his money in a reliable savings bank. If you are making money now why not put aside something for a rainy day.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

Savings and Commercial Depts.

783 Market Street, near Fourth, San Francisco



Brooklyn Hotel

365-373 First St., San Francisco

Board and Room, \$1.00 per day; \$6.00 to \$8.00 per week. Rooms only, 50c; Family Rooms, \$1.00. Choice Single Rooms, \$2.00 per week up. Board and Room, two meals per day, including three on Sunday, \$5.00 per week up. Single meals, 25c. Free Bus Chas. Montgomery

Summerfield & Haines

UNION-MADE CLOTHING

1089-1091 MARKET ST.

Agents Carhartt Overalls

Most Business Men

LIKE GOOD OFFICE STATIONERY

Regal Typewriter Paper

(124 KINDS)

REPRESENT THE MAXIMUM OF QUALITY WITH THE MINIMUM OF COST

All Office Supply People

Golden Gate

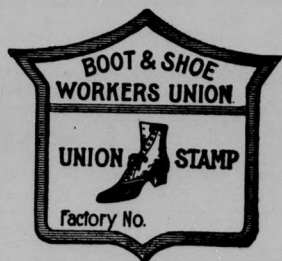
Compressed Yeast

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint Ave., San Francisco.

S. N. WOOD & CO.

Union Made Clothing
From Maker to Wearer

UNION MEMBERS, BE CONSISTENT!



246 SUMMER STREET

Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

BOSTON, MASS.

Notes in Union Life

A committee has been appointed by the steam laundry workers to arrange a new agreement with the proprietors, as the present schedule will expire on June 1st. Fred Grahame of the local organization has been elected international president. A donation was made to the barbers.

The sailors of the Pacific fleet recognized the claims of organized labor at a dance they gave last Tuesday evening. The Waitresses' Union was asked to furnish the help needed in serving refreshments.

Latest reports from the barbers show that local unions are awakening to the need of extending the helping hand. A call for the card is one way that counts very materially in the contest being waged.

The butchers had an enjoyable entertainment and dance on the evening of Washington's Birthday. A watch fob and diamond locket was given to Dennis J. Murray as a token of appreciation for his efforts to keep the organization in the best of shape.

It has been announced that a large steel plant will be erected by the Southern Pacific Company in the railroad shops in Sacramento, and the entire arrangement of the big shops revolutionized.

The theatrical stage employees are preparing data to be presented to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor at the April meeting. At that time one or two jurisdictional disputes will be considered by the representatives of the parent body. Resolutions of regret have been adopted at the demise of Howard Morrison, who worked at the old Tivoli, and who died recently in the Yountville Old Soldiers' Home.

The delegates to the Labor Council have been invited to attend the reception to be tendered the Columbia Park boys on their return from their Australasian trip. The affair will be held in the Merchants' Exchange Building on the afternoon of March 2d.

Vallejo unionists are sending out letters asking for information about the best way to construct a labor temple. Sacramento is going ahead with the work of constructing its new home for organized labor. California will soon lead the other states in its crop of up-to-date labor temples.

Mrs. Emma Lamphere of the retail clerks is in the city. She was here some years ago, and will renew her efforts to organize the women clerks of San Francisco. A living wage for women and girls is the laudable object of the efforts of the clerks.

The machinists are very active in the fight to secure legislation from congress to extend the eight-hour day to all government work. In addition, time is found to support their fellow craftsmen in other parts of the country, as well as local unions in need of financial aid. The municipal authorities have been asked to change the words "typewriter repair man" to "machinist" as this work comes within the craft jurisdiction.

Donations to the barbers, the workers fighting the steel trust, and the Asiatic Exclusion League, have been made by the upholsterers.

The Sacramento Federated Trades Council is agitating playgrounds for children before the upbuilding of the city will prevent reserving adequate ground.

That death is no respecter of persons is evidenced daily. Harry Fowitz of the electrical workers (No. 537) died on February 13th. Maurice G. O'Brien of the brotherhood of teamsters died on February 17th; he was born in San Francisco twenty-seven years ago. Charles Bohner of the milkers died on February 18th; he was a native of Switzerland and thirty-six years of age.

VALLEJO TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL. Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held February 18, 1910.

Called to order at 7:30 p. m., President George M. Jewett in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Communications—From International Typographical Union, relative to non-union printing of Pope Manufacturing Co. and E. E. Southerland Medicine Co.; referred to delegates.

Reports of Unions—Painters—Initiated one, received one by transfer. Carpenters—Appointed a committee to act in the matter of doors made by Perry Lumber Co. not bearing union label; fined member \$10 for violating trade rules at Starr Mills. Retail Clerks—Appointed committee to arrange for dance; initiated two; now about three clerks only who are not members of union. Federal—Will insist on men employed by Gas Company joining Federal Union, or will take steps toward having Gas Workers Union reorganized.

Reports of Committees—Executive Committee—Recommend that Starr Mills' matter be referred to Building Trades Council to take the initiative. Were visited by committee from Barbers' Union, and recommend that two factions hold joint meeting for settlement of differences.

Petitions to congress requesting enactment of pending eight-hour law submitted by International Association of Machinists for signing.

Notice was given of amendment to constitution to place treasurer under \$500 and secretary under \$300 bonds.

FRANK M. WYNKOOP, Correspondent.

Stranger (at the door): "I am trying to find the lady whose married name I have forgotten, but I know she lives in the neighborhood. She is a woman easily described, and perhaps you know her—a singularly beautiful creature, with pink and white complexion, sea-shell ears, lovely eyes and hair such as a goddess might envy." Servant: "Really, sir, I don't know—" Voice (from head of stairs): "Jane, tell the gentleman I'll be down in a minute."

Low Rate ^{Round Trip} Tickets East

SOLD
April 6, 7 and 8
May 11, 12, 13, 14, 25, 26 and 27
June 2, 3, 4, 24, 25, 26 and 30
July 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 25, 26 and 27
August 1, 2, 3 and 4
Sept. 1, 2, 3, 11, 12, 13 and 14

'SOME RATES
OMAHA\$ 60.00
KANSAS CITY..... 60.00
CHICAGO 72.50
HOUSTON 60.00
NEW ORLEANS.... 67.50
NEW YORK..... 108.50
BOSTON 110.50

Tickets sold on April dates for New Orleans, St. Louis, Chicago, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington, New York and Boston. Good for 15 days' trip going. Return limit three months from date of purchase. Stopovers, choice of routes, and accepted for passage on either of the Great Overland Flyers.

San Francisco "Overland Limited"

Electric Lighted—Chicago in Three Days.

Sunset Express—The Comfortable Way

To New Orleans and East, through Los Angeles and the Sunny South.

Golden State Limited

exclusively for high-class travel between California, Chicago and St. Louis, via Los Angeles, El Paso and Kansas City.

Californian

The new tourist train from Southern California to Chicago, via El Paso, Kansas City and St. Louis.

TICKET OFFICES: { FLOOD BUILDING MARKET STREET FERRY DEPOT
THIRD AND TOWNSEND STREETS DEPOT
BROADWAY AND THIRTEENTH ST., OAKLAND

Mens Sample Suits and Overcoats

\$15⁰⁰

\$1⁰⁰ A WEEK \$1⁰⁰

SPRING STYLES NOW IN

Every Garment has the Union Label

The Leader

San Francisco's Greatest
Mens Sample Suit House

2nd FLOOR, DOUGLAS BLDG.

Junc. Market and Eddy Sts.

Entrance, 908 Market St. and 21 Eddy St.

Take Elevator—Open Saturday Evenings

New Orpheum O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton

Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America.
Week beginning this Sunday Afternoon.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

A GREAT NEW SHOW.

CLARA BELLE JEROME, assisted by William Seymour and her 8 Dancing Footles; WINONA WINTER; GEORGE FELIX and LYDIA BARRY, assisted by Miss Barry's Sisters—Emma and Clara—in "The Boy Next Door;" REYNOLD and DONEGAN; CHAS. W. BOWSER-EDITH HINKLE & CO.; REED BROTHERS; NEW ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES. Last Week MR. FRED LINDSAY, the Australian Bushman and Stock Whip Expert, and MR. WALTER C. KELLY, "The Virginia Judge."

Evening Prices 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00. Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c. PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

Pertinent and Impertinent

It is a common saying these days that "it is better to be on the inside looking out than on the outside looking in." There are some occupants of the Hotels San Quentin and Folsom who think otherwise.

Sam De Nedrey edits the Washington, D. C., "Trade Unionist." It is a good paper. Nearly every time some contemporary says a kind word about Samuel or his paper, he will reciprocate by printing his picture. Within the last few days, labor papers have received a postal from Mr. De Nedrey announcing his candidacy as an I. T. U. delegate to the A. F. of L. On this postal appears a half tone of considerable size. Does the gentleman reproduce his features to encourage those of us not so good looking?

Why do so many labor journals continue to use the large black shield of the American Labor Press Association after the exposure the concern received at the hands of the Chicago Federation of Labor?

The lady who was arrested in front of John D. Rockefeller's house in Cleveland, Ohio, where she was doing sentry duty in the hope of securing a loan, evidently hasn't read of that \$29,000,000 odd fine John D. had to pay for violating the law, or of the New Jersey decision putting John's trust out of business!

A San Francisco newspaper bemoans the gravitation to the prize ring on Washington's Birthday. It printed a cartoon of the immortal father of his country, with passers-by on their way to a fist encounter. Beside this reference to present-day shortcomings, and a few desultory articles on Washington, there appeared pages of small talk concerning the anticipated glove contest, surmounted with pictures of celebrities who were assigned to inform the waiting public of every detail of the fight. And all on Washington's Birthday!

Some poets of New York have formed a union. Hyman Bassman, a 340-pound tenor, is president. The gentleman ought to be able to maintain order. Here is another example where genius abuts the commercial. Possibly the "increased cost of living" and an unsympathetic public are responsible for the organization.

Miss A. L. Marlett of the department of economics of the University of Wisconsin says that women spend too much money on "ruffled lingerie" that cannot be seen. The truth of this assertion is evident, and the opportunity to retrench should appeal to the ladies. But will they follow the advice of their fair mentor, to the acclaim of the stern providers?

George Washington of Oakland admitted to Judge Coburn that he had celebrated too freely. The jurist admired his truthfulness, sent him up for ten days, and gave him a nickel to ride alone to jail. The jailer is still waiting for his guest, and the judge is minus a nickel and a portion of his faith in erring humanity. Considering the season and the name, possibly George came across a cherry tree on his way to the bastille and is looking around for a hatchet.

The Los Angeles lady who found a dog tag in one of the sausages she was cooking for her husband has an advantage over most of us. We only get the sausage.

What a travesty on the simplicity of our forefathers is the cost of competing for public office in the United States. Senator Frank P. Flint estimates the prize of making a campaign in California at \$57,000, and his probable expenses in Washington for six years at \$60,000. This gives a total of \$117,000. A senator's salary for six years is \$45,000, his mileage and other allowances would add \$5,000, thus accounting for \$50,000. There is here shown a deficit of \$67,000.

LABOR COUNCIL—ALAMEDA COUNTY. Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held February 21, 1910.

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p. m., by President Spooner. Minutes of previous meeting approved.

Credentials—Printing Pressmen; Musicians, No. 510, of San Leandro; Leather Workers, 172. Reported favorably; delegates seated.

Communications—From Brunt & Co., anent buttons; referred to interested organizations. From Charter Convention Committee; referred to affiliated unions. From Hon. Gifford Pinchot, thanking Council for resolutions; filed. From Oakland Lodge Machinists, No. 284, enclosing tickets to ball; tickets purchased. From Will J. French, anent minutes; no action.

Reports of Unions—Milk Drivers—Protest against Michael Mooney joining bakery salesmen, will file protest with salesmen; report having taken action against Central Creamery of Melrose prior to affiliation with Council, and that same is being prosecuted at present. Musicians—Unfair dances at Melrose. Cooks and Waiters—Conductor with badge No. 1730 visited unfair Royal restaurant while pickets were in front. Bartenders—Accession of numbers. Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Request financial assistance; women doing picket duty in struck shops. Leather Workers on Horse Goods—New eight-hour agreement goes into effect on March 21st. Teamsters—Telegraph Express Co. is now fair.

Reports of Committees—Communication referred by the Building Trades anent unfair cement contract referred to iron, steel and tin workers for report under seal; concurred in. Recommendation that the president and secretary assist in re-organizing butchers; concurred in. That financial assistance for Milwaukee labor party be referred to affiliated unions for favorable action; concurred in. That Pentecostal Mission be requested to vacate; concurred in. That Council purchase chairs from electricians; concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on bills; warrants ordered drawn.

Exposition Committee reported progress; report accepted.

Business agent's report accepted. Ordered to purchase supplies for janitor.

New Business—Secretary instructed to write letter commending Bro. John Forrest to those concerned. Resolution passed requesting proper authorities to open Eighth-street bridge to traffic as soon as possible.

Report of secretary-treasurer read and received. P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

A. W. SEFTON, Secretary.

Jens Peter Rasmussen died on February 15th. He joined the Sailors' Union of the Pacific in 1887, and recently served as the organization's representative at Honolulu. The deceased was born in Denmark fifty years ago, and left behind him a record of fidelity to principle.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS and LOAN SOCIETY

Savings (The German Bank) Commercial
Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

526 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
Guaranteed Capital\$1,200,000 00
Capital actually paid up in cash.....\$1,000,000 00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....\$1,529,978.50
Deposits December 31, 1909.....\$38,610,731.93
Total Assets\$41,261,682.21

Remittances may be made by Draft, Post Office, or Wells Fargo & Co's. Money Orders, or coin by Express.

Office Hours: 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock noon, and Saturday evenings from 6:30 o'clock p. m. to 8 o'clock p. m., for receipt of deposits only.

OFFICERS—President, N. Ohlandt; First Vice-President, Daniel Meyer; Second Vice-President, Emil Rohte; Cashier, A. H. R. Schmidt; Assistant Cashier, William Herrmann; Secretary, George Tourny; Assistant Secretary, A. H. Muller; Good-fellow & Eells, General Attorneys.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—N. Ohlandt, Daniel Meyer, Emil Rohte, Ign. Steinhart, I. N. Walter, J. W. Van Bergen, F. Tillman, Jr.; E. T. Kruse and W. S. Goodfellow.

MISSION BRANCH, 2572 Mission Street, between 21st and 22nd Streets, for receipt and payment of Deposits only. C. W. Heyer, Manager.

RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, 432 Clement Street, between 5th and 6th Avenues; for receipt and payment of Deposits only. W. C. Heyer, Manager.

BAKERIES USING THE UNION LABEL.

Andrew Kuehne, 2848 22d, cor. Alabama.
Chas. Strohmaier, 2650 21st.
Fiederlein & Thieman, 3470 Mission.
Star Bakery, 2628 Mission, near 22d.
Beyer's Bakery, 3227 22d, near Mission.
Moritz Bimmerle, 122 Silliman.
J. & H. Kanewske, 19th and Vermont.
R. Hollnagel, 1334 Castro, near 24th.
Wm. Tschirch, 157 Fillmore, near Waller.
And. Halkett, 1602 Geary, near Buchanan.
Wm. Kelterer, Home Bakery, 2380 Market.
G. Guenther, 1713 Leavenworth.
Jelinek Bros., 2439 California.
Tuho & Peters, 420 Brannan, near Third.
Frahm & Co., 194 Third, near Howard.
Fred Munz, 1864 Union, near Octavia.
Carl Mettler, 130 Sadova, Ocean View.
Columbus Dining Room Bakery, 3312 Mission.
Gehmann & Seltz, 4458 Mission.
Duboce Cafe & Bakery, 708 14th.
L. Untenahrer, 2170 Mission, near 17th.
Chas. Weinrich, 20th Ave and Clement.
Pacific Syndicate, 891 Market, opp. Powell.
C. Geyer, 330 Brazil Ave.
Thoke & Sadler, Clement near 5th Ave.
Hugo Stanke, 2471 San Bruno Ave.
Nick Eukens, 899 Capp.
Christ. Pfeffermann, 541 Montgomery.
Chr. Kolb, 800 Diamond.
San Jose Baking Co., 433 Vine, San Jose.
Carl Neubold, 49 West San Carlos, San Jose.
Cal. Bakery, 4th and B, San Jose.
San Rafael Bakery, 2d and D, San Rafael.
Model Bakery, 2012 Emerson, Berkeley.

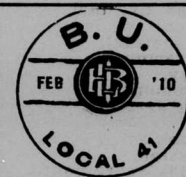
Union Men and Women, Be Consistent

LOOK FOR THIS LABEL



on all bread and packages of crackers you buy in Bakeries, Groceries and Branch Stores. It stands for Sanitary Shops and Union conditions. EAT NO OTHER.

Don't take any excuses, as every fair and sanitary bakery is entitled to this label.



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: Feb., Black on Lilac.

UNION MEN—Our Spring Woolens are now on Display

We have never shown a more complete or better assortment.

In ordering your next suit bear this in mind: that we were the first tailoring concern in this city to adopt the Union Label—that we employ only skilled Union mechanics—that we make every suit in our own modern, sanitary workshops—that while we make our suits BETTER than most tailors, our charges are no higher.



K. & B.

7th St.

at Market

KELLEHER & BROWNE 7th Street at Market



ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.



LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.

†Monotype Machines.

‡Simplex Machines.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
 (37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
 (52) American Printing Co., 88 First.
 (223) Art Novelty Adv. Co., 377 Hayes.
 (1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
 (211) Associated Printing and Supply Co., 711 Sansome.
 (172) Automatic Printing Co., 343 Front.
 (48) Baldwin & McKay, 166 Valencia.
 (185) Banister & Oster, 1049 Mission.
 (7) Barry, Jas. H. Co., 1122-1124 Mission.
 (16) Bartow, J. S., 88 First.
 (82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
 (73) Belcher & Phillips, 509-511 Howard.
 (6) Benson, Charles W., 1134 Tennessee.
 (14) Ben Franklin Press, 184 Erie.
 (139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian) 643 Stevenson.
 (89) Boehme & McCreedy, 557 Clay.
 (99) Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.
 (196) Borgel & Downie, 718 Mission.
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (93) Brown & Power, 327 California.
 (3) Brunt, Walter N. Co., 860 Mission.
 (4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.
 (176) California Press, 50 Main.
 (11) Call, The, Third and Market.
 (71) Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.
 (90) Carlisle, A. & Co., 251-253 Bush.
 (39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
 (97) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
 (206) Cottle Printing Co., 2589 Mission.
 (41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
 (142) *Crocker, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
 (25) *Daily News, Ninth near Folsom.
 (157) Davis, H. L. Co., 251 Kearny.
 (12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.
 (178) Dickinson & Scott, 311 Battery.
 (179) *Donaldson & Moir, 330 Jackson.
 (46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
 (54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
 (62) Eureka Press, Inc., 718 Mission.
 (53) Foster & Ten Boesch, 340 Howard.
 (101) Francis-Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.
 (180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.
 (203) *Franklin Linotype Co., 509 Sansome.
 (78) *Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacramento.
 (121) *German Demokrat, 51 Third.
 (75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.
 (56) *Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
 (212) Golden Gate Printing Co., 63 McAllister.
 (17) Golden State Printing Co., 42 Second.
 (140) Goldwin Printing Co., 1757 Mission.
 (193) Gregory, E. L., 245 Drumm.
 (190) Griffith, E. B., 540 Valencia.
 (122) Guedet Printing Co., 966 Market.
 (127) *Halle R. H., 68 Fremont.
 (20) Hancock Bros., 227 Bush.
 (158) *Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
 (19) *Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 147-151 Minna.
 (150) *International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
 (66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.
 (98) Janssen Printing Co., 533 Mission.
 (124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
 (21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
 (111) Lafontaine, J. R., 243 Minna.
 (168) Lanson & Lauray, 1216 Stockton.
 (50) Latham & Swallow, 243 Front.
 (141) *La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
 (57) *Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.
 (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
 (45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
 (44) Lynch, James T., 28-30 Van Ness Avenue.
 (102) Mackey, E. L. & Co., 788 Mission.
 (175) Marnell & Co., 77 Fourth.
 (174) *Marshall Press, 809 Mission.
 (23) Majestic Press, 315 Hayes.
 (22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.
 (58) *Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
 (24) Morris, H. C., Commercial and Front.
 (159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
 (55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.
 (91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.
 (65) *Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
 (115) *Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
 (105) *Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
 (208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J., 330 Jackson.
 (43) Nevin, C. W., 154 Fifth St.
 (86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
 (144) Organized Labor, 1122 Mission.
 (59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
 (221) Pacific Posten, 63 McAllister.
 (81) *Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
 (70) *Phillips & Van Orden, 509-511 Howard.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (109) Primo Press, 67 First.
 (143) Progress Printing Co., 1904 Devisadero.
 (213) Rapid Printing Co., 340 Sansome.
 (64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Avenue.
 (61) *Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (26) *Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
 (218) Rossi, S. J., 1602 Stockton.
 (83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.
 (30) Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine.
 (145) *San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.
 (84) *San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
 (194) San Rafael Tocsin, San Rafael, Cal.
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.
 (125) *Shanley Co., The, 147-151 Minna.
 (13) *Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Sansome.
 (152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
 (31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
 (28) *Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
 (29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.
 (88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
 (49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
 (10) *Sunset Publishing House, Battery and Commercial.
 (63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.
 (220) Thurman, E. W., 112 Sussex.
 (187) *Town Talk, 88 First.

- (210) Travers, Chas. S. Co., 180 Kearny.
 (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
 (177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
 (85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle, 144-154 Second.
 (171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
 (33) *Van Cott, W. S., 83 First.
 (35) Wale Printing Co., 883 Market.
 (161) Western Press, Inc., 580 Howard.
 (34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
 (189) *Williams Printing Co., 348A Sansome.
 (112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
 (128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (93) Brown & Power Co., 327 California.
 (142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.
 (56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C., 147-151 Minna.
 (100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
 (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
 (132) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
 (131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 251-253 Bush.
 (115) Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.
 (47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
 (132) Thumblor & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
 (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
 (171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
 (85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle, 144-154 Second.
 (133) Webster, Fred, Ecker and Stevenson.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
 (37) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 140 Second.
 (36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
 (29) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
 (52) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co., 509 Sansome.
 (28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 660 Market.
 (32) San Jose Engraving Co., 32 Lightston, San Jose.
 (44) Sierra Engraving Co., Commercial and Front.
 (30) Sunset Publishing House, Battery and Commercial.
 (40) Sutter Engraving Co., 420 J. Sacramento.
 (53) Tribune Publishing Co., 8th and Franklin, Oakland.
 (38) Western Process Eng. Co., 76 Second.
 (42) Yosemite Engraving Co., 1918 Center, Berkeley.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Hoffschneider Bros., 138 Second.
 Sunset Publishing House, Commercial and Battery.

MAILERS.

- Rightway Mailing Agency, 860 Mission.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it at home.

- American Bakery, 671 Broadway.
 American Tobacco Company.
 Bekin Van & Storage Company.
 Butterick patterns and publications.
 California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
 Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
 Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
 Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.
 Moraghan Oyster Company.
 National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
 Pacific Box Factory.
 Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
 Schmidt Lithograph Company.
 Standard Box Factory.
 Sutro Baths.
 United Cigar Stores.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Central Labor Council of Alameda County. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home:

- American Fuel Co.
 Arcade Hotel, San Pablo avenue, cor. 20th.
 Becker Markets, 908 Washington and 519 13th.
 Bekin Van and Storage Company.
 Eagle Box Factory.
 French & Peterson, Parcel Delivery.
 Holstrom, horseshoer, 1320 San Pablo avenue.
 Marshall, Steel & Co., tailors, Berkeley.
 Montgomery-Osborne Hardware Co., 375 12th.
 Oakland Cream Depot, 1665-67 Willow.
 Phillips & Leisz, produce dealers, 339 12th.
 Piedmont Press, 1166 Webster.
 Pike Woolen Mills, tailors.
 Renacker, tailor, 418 San Pablo avenue.
 Schlueter's Bazaar, 1158-60 Washington.
 Texas Bakery, 2010 Ashby avenue, Berkeley.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The regular monthly meeting will be held next Sunday afternoon, February 27th, at 1 o'clock, in the Labor Temple hall, 316 Fourteenth street. Beside the usual amount of business, No. 21 will nominate officers for the International Typographical Union. This will ensure a crowded attendance, as considerable interest is being taken in the coming election.

Mrs. May Carmona, wife of Frank S. Carmona, died last Sunday, February 20th. Two boys and two girls are bereaved, beside the husband. The latter is one of No. 21's best-known members, and he has the sympathy of all in the hour of sorrow. The interment took place last Tuesday afternoon.

Shelby Smith, whose name is familiar wherever printers meet, went to work on February 12th for Uncle Sam in the government printing office in Washington, D. C.

George K. Coates of the bindery department of the state printing office died suddenly on February 17th. He had been connected with the Sacramento establishment for twelve years, was fifty-eight years of age, a native of New Orleans, and was universally liked by his associates.

According to a New York correspondent for a San Francisco daily, Tom Sharkey of prize-ring fame has purchased a half-interest in the Vallejo (Cal.) "Evening News."

William B. Turner, for many years printing clerk of the senate, was ousted on February 11th. True to Washington tradition, he refused to resign. The action grew out of operations in behalf of old claims of post masters for additional salaries for the period between 1864 and 1874.

The Northwest Council of Printers held their annual convention recently in Hoquiam. The convention decided to divide the northwest into districts for the purpose of facilitating the work of the conference and plans were endorsed to place an organizer east of the mountains. A. W. Swenson of Spokane was re-elected president of the conference for the ensuing year, and George B. Dunn of Tacoma was elected secretary. The typos intend to thoroughly organize the northwest, and particular attention will be paid to unionizing shops in the smaller cities and towns.

Twenty-six manufacturing firms of the Paper Board Association, indicted by the federal grand jury as members of an illegal combination in restraint of trade, pleaded guilty in the United States circuit court on February 7th in New York. Fines of \$2,000 each—\$52,000 in all—were immediately imposed and in all except one case were paid in cash. The fiber and manila combine met a similar fate in the federal courts some time ago.

Valentine Hassmer, a former member of No. 21, but now a member of Salt Lake Union, is in the city, visiting his folks.

Henrik Ibsen Lodge, Sons of Norway, gave a very successful entertainment and ball Saturday evening, February 12th, for the benefit of the family of Chris. Freeman. Miss Mary G. Coffin, the daughter of Frank Coffin, rendered a violin solo.

An exchange says that Grattan D. Phillips, Walter B. Thorpe and Carlos L. Smart of Whittier would willingly serve the glorious state of California as custodian of the big printing plant in Sacramento, and it is to be presumed that W. W. Shannon is willing to continue in office. The new primary law will probably see many casters shied into the ring.

The pension checks arrived last Wednesday.

Chris. Freeman and R. H. Leschinsky have had their applications for admittance to the Union Printers' Home passed upon favorably by the authorities. It is expected that both gentlemen will leave for Colorado Springs in a day or two.

A. F. Smith came down from Sacramento a few days ago to bury his father, who passed away at the advanced age of eighty-nine years.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone, Market 2853.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Kearny and Montgomery.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mon., 343 Van Ness Ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, 225 Third.

Barterers, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqs., 51 Steuart.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Bindery Women, No. 125—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Boiler Makers, No. 410—J. Toohey, 618 Precita Ave.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 24th and Howard.

Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Broom Makers—3d Tues., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters 314 14th.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 133 Gough; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Cooks, No. 44—Headquarters, 803 Howard. Meet Thursday nights at 1213 Market.

Coopers (Machine)—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 395 Franklin.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Garment Cutters—Meet Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero, 1st and 3d Wednesdays.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thurs., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas Workers—Headquarters, 306 14th; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Grocery Clerks—Meet Tuesdays, 343 Van Ness Ave., office 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

Horseshoers—2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Machine Hands—2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—J. Raymond Hooper, Secy., 842 Fulton.

Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

Malters—Meet 4th Mon., at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters 316 14th.

Moving Picture Projecting Machine Operators, No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers—M. Boehm, 703 Gough.

Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. V. L. Kline, Sec., 392 Oak.

Paste Makers—1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet Alternate Saturdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Friday, Kendrick's Hall, 450 Valencia.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Press Feeders and Assistants—2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 807 Folsom.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m. headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Riggers' Protective Union—Meet 1st Mondays, 10 Howard.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 807 Folsom near 4th.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, No. 29—Meet second Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; J. P. Sherbesman, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 45 Steuart.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeyman), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant; meet Thursdays.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Miss Mae Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, Room 237, Investors' Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, Sec.-Treas., meet last Sunday, 316 14th.

Undertakers' Assistants—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 61 Turk.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

Web Pressmen—4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

HOW TO CULTIVATE TACT.

It is generally conceded that tact is a quality which serves us well at all times and in all circumstances. And while all regard it as a thing to be desired, many fail to recognize that it may be conscientiously cultivated. If we analyze tact we find that it is made up of certain elements:

A sympathetic knowledge of human nature, its fears, weaknesses, expectations and inclinations.

The ability to put yourself in the other person's place and to consider the matter as it appears to him.

The magnanimity to deny expression to such of your thoughts as might unnecessarily offend another.

The ability to perceive quickly what is the expedient thing, and the willingness to make the necessary concessions.

The recognition that there are millions of different human opinions of which your own is but one.

A spirit of unfeigned kindness such as makes even an enemy a debtor to your innate good will.

A patience that supplants accusation with the opportunity for self-discovery.

A recognition of what is customary in the circumstances, and a gracious acceptance of the situation.

Gentleness, cheerfulness, and sincerity—and such variations as the spirit of these may suggest.

GOOD HALLS TO RENT.

In the Labor Temple, at 316 Fourteenth street, near Mission, there are some excellent halls to rent. Full information may be obtained on the premises. ***

For Women in Union and Home

Arthur Henry Jones, the dramatist, addressing the Society of Women Journalists, said that "one of the noblest results of our civilization was that it was producing a type of woman whose attitude to man was changing, a woman who was becoming more and more man's intellectual comrade. In all the intellectual walks of life woman was pressing in; she was becoming man's successful competitor, and his welcome and staunch friend."

In a recent speech before the American Political Science Association, Chang Lau Chi, of the University of Wisconsin, stated that China may even yet be one of the prime movers in the suffragist campaign. When the Chinese were moved to protest against the action of the British in 1907, in policing the West River, meetings attended by hundreds of women were convened and enthusiastic speeches were made. Again in 1908, when a dispute arose with Japan over the seizure of the vessel "Tatsu Maru" at Macao, which resulted in the payment, on the demand of Tokio, of a heavy fine, over two thousand Canton women attended a meeting to arrange for a commercial boycott against Japanese goods, and wore plain white, the color of Chinese mourning, to show their sense of the national humiliation. The day of protest was named "The day of national shame," and shops and schools were ordered closed.

Miss Ethel M. Arnold, granddaughter of the great Rugby schoolmaster, and sister of Mrs. Humphry Ward, recently lectured in Philadelphia under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Limited Suffrage League. Her talk was on "Woman's Progress in Europe." Although a firm believer in "Votes for Women," in England, Miss Arnold prefers, it is said, not to be considered a propagandist for the suffrage cause in America. This is Miss Arnold's second visit to this country.

Organized in Denver, Colo., twenty-five years ago with a membership of 58, the Woman's Relief Corps, of which Mrs. Mary A. Dow is president, now has a total membership of 136,000. During the past year \$131,495.54 was expended for the relief and aid of impecunious veterans and the advancement of patriotism among the children of the country. In the quarter century of its life the organization has expended for the same purpose more than \$3,000,000, and has grown to be the largest relief organization in the world.

Columbia University has recognized woman's right to take up the study of law or medicine. Beginning with the summer session, in July, women will be admitted to courses in law and medicine. Heretofore no law courses have been given at the summer school. The courses scheduled for this year are personal property, criminal law, bankruptcy and New York procedure.

Miss Anna Heinrichsdorff is the first woman to receive an engineer's diploma in Germany. After studying four years in the Berlin Polytechnical Institute, she passed the electrical engineer's examination and received the mark of excellent in each branch. She has opened offices in Berlin, and will practice her profession.

"No one had a more sweetly courteous thought of woman than Oliver Wendell Holmes. He said: 'Man flaps about with a bunch of feathers; woman goes to work softly with a cloth.' He saw that man's efforts to remove the dust off things were not half so efficacious, albeit he soars aloft with eagles' wings or on the back of an imaginary Pegasus, or invokes the aid of other impossible winged creatures. Woman is busy with the cloth of life, washing, spinning and weaving and producing at last swaddling clothes for the babe or the whole garment for grown manhood. And so she cleanses and clothes the people and sends them forth in their right mind." —Anon.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight street.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held Wednesday, February 23d, at 10 a. m., President C. H. Cassasa presiding. Admitted to membership on examination: Edmond G. A. Hadler, T. Kenney, John W. Brown, Mattia Gabriel Zei. Applications of Harry Wilson, E. Giannarini, Paul Kelley, Frank Bacchione, Henry Del Monte, Chas. Morris, Carl T. Hasshager. Transfers deposited: M. Clinton, Local No. 367, C. D. Raff, Local No. 99, P. Amorelli, Local No. 47, F. A. Hundhammer, Local No. 47. Reinstated to membership in good standing: W. Wenzel, S. A. Douglas, W. H. Berger, S. Simonson, G. Simons, R. H. Bowers. Transfer withdrawn: G. Simons. Resigned: S. Simonson.

President Cassasa has appointed the following committees: Law and legislative—A. A. Greenbaum, Max Nelson, W. H. Lee, G. Lerond, H. F. Price. Auditing—Max Walten, W. H. Morse, G. Blake.

The regular monthly meeting of the Alameda county branch will be held at the headquarters, 1055 Broadway, Oakland, at 11 a. m., March 3d.

A price of \$7 per man was made for the Holy Ghost celebration at Fairfield.

A. S. Morey has resigned as delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council, and the board of directors has appointed E. H. Slissman to fill the vacancy until the next regular meeting of the union.

Dues and assessments for the first quarter, amounting to \$2, are now due and payable before April 1st. Two death assessments of 25 cents each have been levied on account of the deaths of late members Paul Kedro and C. G. McMillan. Members are requested to pay dues and assessments to Mr. Arthur Morey, financial secretary, 68 Haight street.

Members have been given permission to volunteer services to play at the ball game to be played between teams from the McIntyre & Heath and the Kolb & Dill companies. Proceeds to go to the benefit of the Actors' Fund of America.

Mr. D. Spano and Miss Lelia Brattner were quietly married on Monday the 21st inst. Only the relatives and immediate friends of the contracting parties were present. Mr. L. Auletti acted as best man. Mr. and Mrs. Spano are enjoying an extended honeymoon, and will be at home after next week at 1658a Mason street.

H. Wiley, drummer at the Wigwam Theatre, is on the sick list, being confined to his bed. Harold Overback is filling his position in the orchestra.

LIBRARY ADDITION TO UNION HOME.

President James M. Lynch made the principal address at the dedication of the library addition to the Union Printers' Home, and, among other things, said:

"Many of you are acquainted with the wonderful development of this property. You will recall that the main building occupied a barren and desolate hillside that through loyalty on the part of the union printers on this continent, patience on the part of the management and industry on the part of its assistants has been developed until now it is one of the most beautiful parks in this nation; that from time to time new buildings have been erected and improvements have been made until at this time the facilities of the Union Printers' Home are adequate to all demands.

"The history of the library addition is typical of the history of the entire institution. An insignificant collection of books of a few hundred volumes has grown to more than ten thousand volumes. A room, commodious and up-to-date, was needed to house the collection. The requirements of the home, purely domestic in their nature, demanded additional room and modern utensils. The great need was made known to our membership. Immediately the money necessary, voluntarily contributed, began to pour in until the amount in hand was sufficient to warrant the board of trustees in undertaking the actual work of construction. Today we are dedicating the new addition that, aside from this beautiful library room in which we are assembled, has given to the home an enlarged dining room, additional store rooms, new kitchen, serving rooms, bakery, cold storage plant, etc. And all of this, including

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the home itself, has been constructed and is maintained by the union printers of this continent, who have their own private responsibilities, cares and duties, but who, notwithstanding, find a way to contribute something each month toward the solace, comfort and happiness of their brothers in distress. Since this institution received its first resident, these wage earners have contributed nearly one million dollars to its support. The physical value of the property is estimated at one million dollars.

"But the benefactions of the International Typographical Union are not confined to this institution. It is but one of its broad, liberal and unselfish policies. For years we have paid a death benefit, a fund for which has been contributed to and maintained by the membership. Two years ago we inaugurated a pension fund, under the rules of which any member attaining the age of sixty years, with a continuous membership of twenty years and unable to secure employment at the trade or by reason of physical incapacity work at the trade, is entitled to a pension of \$4 per week for the balance of life. At present we have 650 of these pensioners and there is a balance in this fund of \$240,000, thus guaranteeing its stability and permanence. Aged and infirm members of the International Typographical Union do not become public charges.

"Briefly, I have sketched for you the progress and the policies of the International Typographical Union. Let me now ask you to consider in connection with what we do, the assaults and the villification indulged in by the enemies of the trade unions, who seek to prejudice the public by false or distorted statements, or manufactured evidence. All of the great international unions with which I am acquainted, and an experience of twenty years gives me some right to speak, have beneficial features. On the other hand, have you ever heard of a home in which a non-union workman may of right spend his declining years, other than the poorhouse? Have you ever heard of a sanatorium erected for the especial use and treatment of the non-union workman who may be afflicted with tuberculosis or other disease? Have you ever heard of a pension fund for non-union workmen which is his as a right, because he conceived and maintained it?"

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